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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

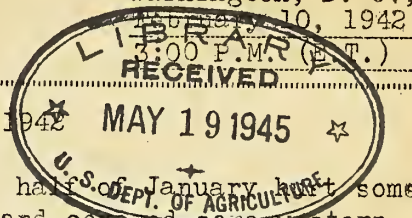
Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 10, 1942

February 1, 1942



GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1942

MAY 19 1945

The cold weather and storms of late December and the first half of January kept some winter vegetables and pastures in the South and Southwest and covered some western range areas but the latter part of January was favorable in most areas and most unusually mild in the North Central States and westward almost to the Rockies.

Prospects for citrus fruits remain about as they were a month ago and, with no unusual losses from freezing, the total production of oranges, grapefruit and lemons should be close to the record output of last season.

Ranges are in unusually good condition for this time of year. Range prospects are favorable, feed supplies are ample in most areas and so far losses of livestock have been light.

Reports on milk and egg production on February 1 show the results of liberal feeding and the generally mild weather that prevailed during the latter part of the month in the principal producing areas. With about 3 percent more milk cows on farms, milk production on February 1 was about 4 percent greater than at the same time last year. Egg production per 100 hens was about 5 percent higher on February 1 than on the same date last year.

Reports on winter and early spring vegetables do not yet show any marked changes in the total supply except for a large increase in early cabbage.

CITRUS FRUITS: January brought relatively favorable weather to citrus fruits in nearly all producing areas. Frosts occurred during the month in some sections of the four principal citrus States (California, Florida, Texas and Arizona), but temperatures were not low enough to cause appreciable damage. Total early and midseason orange production (including tangerines) is now placed at 42,194,000 boxes for the 1941-42 marketing season, compared with the 1940-41 crop of 41,576,000 boxes and the 1939-40 production of 38,763,000 boxes.

Production of early and midseason oranges in Florida, exclusive of tangerines, is now placed at 15,900,000 boxes---the same as last season (1940-41). Florida tangerine production is estimated at 2,100,000 boxes, compared with the 1940-41 crop of 2,700,000 boxes. Harvest in Florida has been running considerably later than last season, and movement is expected to continue several weeks later than for last season's crop. Some freezing weather occurred in north Florida during the first few days in February but caused no appreciable damage to citrus. In California, the navel and miscellaneous orange crop is now placed at 20,496,000 boxes. The 1940-41 production of these varieties in that State totalled 19,472,000 boxes. In central California, weather during January was somewhat cooler, and more overcast than usually is desirable for proper maturity of oranges at this time of year, but frequent rains over this area were beneficial to the crop. In southern California citrus areas, weather was generally favorable.

The Texas orange crop is indicated to be 2,900,000 boxes compared with 2,750,000 boxes last season. Arizona orange production is placed at 600,000 boxes compared with 500,000 boxes produced in 1940-41.

The total United States grapefruit crop is indicated to be 41,440,000 boxes---4 percent smaller than in 1940-41, but 18 percent larger than in 1939-40. In Florida, production is placed at 21,400,000 boxes, compared with 24,600,000 boxes produced in 1940-41. The Florida crop of seedless varieties (mostly Marsh) is indicated to be 6 percent larger than in 1940-41; but production of "seeded" varieties (Duncan and others of this type) is expected to be 22 percent less than last season. The Texas grapefruit crop is estimated at 15,100,000 boxes, compared with last season's

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

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In these herds 66.8 percent of the milk cows were reported being milked on February 1 compared with 67.3 percent a year earlier and a 10-year average of 65.9 percent for the date.

GRAIN FED PER MILK COW: Milk cows in all parts of the country were being supplied liberally with grain and concentrated feedstuffs on February 1 this year. The quantity fed per cow, averaging 5.38 pounds for the United States as a whole, was the highest reported by crop correspondents in an 11-year record dating back through 1932 and was about 16 percent above the February 1 average during the 1936-40 period.

The heavy rate of feeding this year appears to reflect the unusually good prices to farmers for dairy products and the relatively abundant supplies of feed grains on farms. Although the mid-January price ratios between butterfat and feed grains or between milk and by-product feeds were somewhat below average, the price relationships were such that the margin between the value of a given unit of these dairy products and the value of the feed usually given milk cows to produce that amount was among the highest for the date in recent years.

In the Northeastern fluid milk areas and in the Western region the rate of feeding was well above that for February 1 of any recent year. In the North Atlantic group of States milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents received an average daily allowance of 6.3 pounds per cow, compared with 5.9 pounds a year earlier and a February 1 range of 4.7 to 5.7 pounds in the preceding 9 years. In the Western group of States where grain feeding is usually light, this year's February 1 reported average of 4.0 pounds compares with a range of 2.4 to 3.6 pounds per cow on that date in the previous decade. Idaho, Colorado, Utah, and California were among the more important dairy States in this area reporting record high quantities fed per cow.

In the North Central group of States the rate of feeding was about 5 percent heavier than a year ago and about the same as in the depression years when farmers were feeding milk cows liberally with the unusually low priced grain. Several important dairy States in this area, including Ohio and Wisconsin, reported more grain fed per cow than on any previous February 1 in the 11-year period. In the South the rate of feeding this year was record high, but the quantity fed per cow averaged only slightly above that a year ago.

EGG PRODUCTION: The rate of egg production shown by sample farm flocks on February 1 averaged 35.5 eggs per 100 layers, and is the highest February rate of record. It was 5 percent above the previous record high of last year and 31 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) February average. Unusually warm weather in the West North Central States was conducive to an exceptionally high rate of lay in that area, which was 16 percent above the previous record high of a year ago.

The rate of lay also reached new high records for February 1 in the East North Central States, and equaled the record highs of last year in the South Atlantic and South Central States, but was slightly below the record rates in the North Atlantic and Western States. The rate was higher than a year ago by 16 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the East North Central and Western States. On February 1 the rate of lay in the South Atlantic and South Central States was the same as a year ago, while in the North Atlantic States it was 1 percent less than a year ago.

The 10-year February 1 average rate of lay was exceeded in all parts of the country. The largest increase was 55 percent in the West North Central States, and the smallest 15 percent in the Western States.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	:Condition February 11/:				Production 2/		:Indicated 1941
	1940	1941	1942	Average 1930-39	1939	1940	
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	Percent				Thousand boxes		
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<u>ORANGES:</u>							
California, all	74	80	82	37,192	44,425	49,478	50,016
Valencias	74	77	80	21,395	26,904	30,006	29,520
Navels & Misc.	75	85	84	15,803	17,521	19,472	20,496
Florida, all	78	68	62	21,290	28,000	31,100	30,700
Early & Midseason	78	67	63	3/12,521	15,600	15,900	15,900
Valencias	77	68	61	3/ 8,321	10,000	12,500	12,700
Tangerines	59	72	44	2,350	2,400	2,700	2,100
Satsumas	65	4/51	4/53	---	---	---	---
Texas	72	74	65	1,157	2,360	2,750	2,900
Arizona	78	71	75	252	520	500	600
Alabama	--	--	--	65	75	1	5
Mississippi	--	--	--	46	59	(5)	1
Louisiana	53	54	54	275	228	253	192
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7 States 6/	76	75	73	60,283	75,667	84,082	84,414
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<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>							
Florida, all	51	69	55	14,760	15,900	24,600	21,400
Seedless	56	70	61	3/ 5,250	6,500	8,400	8,300
Other	48	68	52	3/10,393	9,400	16,200	12,600
Texas	67	62	74	6,350	14,400	13,800	15,100
Arizona	73	67	81	1,505	2,900	2,650	3,000
California, all	72	78	80	1,768	1,992	1,983	1,940
Desert Valleys	--	--	--	789	1,087	960	965
Other	--	--	--	979	905	1,023	975
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4 States 6/	60	67	65	24,383	35,192	43,033	41,440
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<u>LEMONS:</u>							
California 6/	76	86	77	8,815	11,983	17,099	14,220
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<u>LIMES:</u>							
Florida	72	41	62	37	95	80	7/ 120

- 1/ Condition reported on February 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year.
- 2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.
- 3/ Short-time average.
- 4/ Production in percentage of a full crop as of January 1.
- 5/ Failure reported.
- 6/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
- 7/ December 1 indicated production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

February 10, 1942

"GRAIN" FED AND MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS ^{1/}							
: "Grain" Fed per Milk Cow ^{2/} :				: Milk Produced per Milk Cow ^{3/} :			
State	: Feb. 1 Av. :	Feb. 1	: Feb. 1	: Feb. 1 Av. :	Feb. 1	: Feb. 1	: Feb. 1
	: 1936-40	: 1941	: 1942	: 1931-40	: 1940	: 1941	: 1942
	Pounds			Pounds			
Me.	4.6	4.6	5.1	12.4	13.0	12.7	12.9
N.H.	4.6	4.8	5.0	12.6	14.6	14.7	13.8
Vt.	4.5	4.5	4.8	13.4	13.1	13.9	14.3
Mass.	6.3	6.4	6.6	17.2	17.3	18.6	18.0
Conn.	5.8	5.9	6.0	17.0	16.8	17.3	17.6
N.Y.	5.1	5.7	6.3	15.3	16.4	16.6	18.1
N.J.	7.9	7.9	8.6	19.0	18.9	19.2	19.9
Pa.	6.2	6.7	6.8	15.8	16.2	16.4	17.0
N. ATL.	5.5	5.9	6.3	15.60	16.12	16.50	17.28
Ohio	6.1	6.0	6.6	13.9	14.2	14.4	14.4
Ind.	6.1	5.4	5.7	12.5	12.8	13.4	13.5
Ill.	6.3	7.1	7.2	13.7	14.0	16.0	16.5
Mich.	5.2	6.0	5.9	15.9	16.7	17.2	17.2
Wis.	4.2	5.1	5.5	15.2	15.4	16.4	17.1
E. N. CENT.	5.4	5.8	6.1	14.45	14.78	15.77	16.21
Minn.	4.6	5.5	5.5	15.9	17.2	18.4	18.1
Iowa	6.5	7.0	7.0	13.6	14.4	15.3	14.7
Mo.	4.4	5.3	5.0	8.1	8.6	8.6	9.4
N. Dak.	3.1	4.3	4.8	10.8	12.3	13.4	13.3
S. Dak.	3.0	3.2	3.9	10.6	12.1	11.0	11.9
Nebr.	3.5	4.3	5.3	12.2	12.2	12.9	13.5
Kans.	3.9	5.0	5.5	12.5	12.4	13.9	13.9
W. N. CENT.	4.6	5.3	5.6	12.24	13.03	14.00	13.66
Md.	6.0	6.4	6.7	13.5	15.2	15.0	14.3
Va.	4.7	4.8	4.9	9.5	9.7	9.7	10.8
W. Va.	3.6	3.7	4.4	8.3	8.2	9.0	9.6
N. C.	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.7	10.5	10.6	10.7
S. C.	3.9	3.6	3.8	9.2	8.9	9.7	9.4
Ga.	3.3	4.5	4.2	7.9	7.7	8.5	8.3
S. ATL.	4.4	4.9	5.0	9.62	9.99	10.66	10.58
Ky.	5.8	5.9	6.3	8.8	8.7	9.5	10.2
Tenn.	4.8	4.7	5.4	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.7
Ala.	4.2	4.7	5.0	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.7
Miss.	3.4	3.3	4.1	5.9	5.3	5.7	6.0
Ark.	3.6	4.1	4.3	6.6	6.5	7.5	6.8
Okla.	3.5	4.5	4.4	9.1	8.4	9.4	8.6
Tex.	3.5	4.0	3.6	7.8	7.0	8.0	7.1
S. CENT.	3.9	4.3	4.4	7.74	7.47	8.29	8.00
Mont.	3.1	4.7	3.3	11.5	12.3	12.4	14.5
Idaho	2.5	2.6	3.2	15.3	16.0	15.7	15.2
Wyo.	2.1	2.5	2.7	11.0	11.8	12.5	12.4
Colo.	3.2	3.4	4.5	12.4	13.6	13.9	14.0
Wash.	4.6	4.0	4.5	15.2	14.3	15.7	15.6
Oreg.	3.7	3.7	4.0	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.4
Calif.	3.3	3.4	4.4	16.2	17.3	17.0	18.1
WEST.	3.3	3.6	4.0	13.74	14.36	14.95	15.13
U.S.	4.62	5.13	5.38	12.26	12.65	13.46	13.55

^{1/}Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. ^{2/}Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)." ^{3/}Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds.

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, FEBRUARY 1 1/

State & Division	Av. 1931-40	1940	1941	1942
		Number		
Me.	40.4	45.5	47.7	47.1
N.H.	40.8	41.7	45.0	42.5
Vt.	38.6	39.4	42.6	45.2
Mass.	43.3	46.6	47.7	50.3
R.I.	35.8	41.1	47.9	51.4
Conn.	40.9	39.7	47.1	42.5
N.Y.	34.4	35.3	41.5	41.2
N.J.	32.7	33.2	40.0	38.9
Pa.	32.3	32.1	38.9	38.8
N. ATL.	34.6	35.2	41.2	40.9
Ohio	30.1	27.1	37.1	36.6
Ind.	28.1	24.3	35.8	37.6
Ill.	23.1	18.9	30.0	31.6
Mich.	30.6	31.3	39.3	37.6
Wis.	31.6	33.1	40.4	40.8
E. N. CENT.	28.0	25.8	35.7	36.2
Minn.	22.8	27.7	35.1	40.2
Iowa	19.2	18.7	28.0	31.1
Mo.	24.2	16.3	29.4	32.9
N. Dak.	15.2	17.3	23.1	31.9
S. Dak.	16.6	14.8	21.9	31.3
Nebr.	24.6	18.3	32.4	35.7
Kans.	23.0	17.8	33.1	39.4
W. N. CENT.	22.4	18.9	29.9	34.7
Del.	29.7	31.0	39.0	36.8
Md.	28.2	27.2	33.4	32.8
Va.	28.1	23.0	32.6	33.9
W. Va.	28.6	24.7	32.3	31.6
N. C.	31.4	28.2	37.7	39.2
S. C.	29.6	24.2	34.4	33.0
Ga.	27.2	19.2	31.8	29.8
Fla.	38.4	34.0	39.1	41.7
S. ATL.	29.5	25.3	34.4	34.4
Ky.	23.5	16.6	31.0	29.8
Tenn.	21.9	13.4	29.0	27.3
Ala.	29.9	20.9	35.1	36.6
Miss.	26.6	17.4	30.7	31.6
Ark.	25.8	17.8	31.9	28.7
La.	27.8	21.0	33.2	31.7
Okla.	27.4	16.2	32.1	36.6
Tex.	28.9	23.0	37.7	36.8
S. CENT.	26.6	18.8	33.4	33.4
Mont.	24.0	19.5	31.9	33.4
Idaho	29.3	32.6	36.3	32.4
Wyo.	24.6	22.3	34.7	36.0
Colo.	24.8	19.5	30.6	29.8
N. Mex.	26.3	24.1	33.3	35.4
Ariz.	33.8	38.3	40.8	42.9
Utah	32.3	30.4	39.1	43.0
Nev.	33.1	31.0	37.8	45.0
Wash.	37.2	38.4	38.4	38.6
Oreg.	34.3	38.4	38.4	39.1
Calif.	32.7	34.0	35.9	36.5
WEST.	31.7	32.1	36.0	36.4
U. S.	27.2	23.9	33.9	35.5

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.